THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

WE GLADLY make room for the following letter received from a correspondent in England:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR.—I shall be highly obliged if you kindly publish in your renowned paper the following letter which I have written to the Right Hon, Lord Stanley of Alderley and directed to House of Lords.

House of Lords Ju y 9th 1883. Lord Stanley of Alderley—To ask the Secretary of State for India what steps have been taken by the Government of India towards * * * * * and also for improving the accommodation for third and fourth class passengers.—The *Times*.

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alder'ey.

MY LORD,—I know I am taking a great liberty in addressing you; but I hope your lordship will graciously pardon me when I give you my own personal experience on the subject which has touched your feelings. One thing astonishes me very much which is, how you became acquainted with the sufferings of the teeming millions of my poor country.

Your Lordship on Monday asked the Secretary of State for India for the better accommodation of third and fourth class passengers on Indian Railways. I have read in the newspaper the reply of the Secretary of State for India made on this most important subject the true character of which no reading, no conversation, no letter, nothing but an eye witness can picture to the mind. I have travelled from Calcutta to Bombay by railway. I have seen both termini of the Eastern Bengal railways. Could your lordship but once see the suffering of men, women, children, those whom misfortune and penury obliges to travel by third and fourth classes, it would have drawn in your mind such a lamentable picture of human pain which nothing but eternal oblivion can obliterate from such a kind and generous heart as yours. I am painfully conscious that my pen is incapable of illustrating vividly the subject which I have undertaken to bring fully to your notice.

I would first of all take the liberty of calling your lordship's attention to the railway Stations. In small Stations there are no gentlemens' or ladies' waiting rooms either for first or third class passengers. In large Stations there are waiting rooms for first and second class passengers and European ladies. In a country where the Zenana system is still considered one of the strongest ties of society, where it is looked upon with religious prejudice, what inconvenience it is for a gentleman to travel by railways with his family no one can imagine unless he has once experienced it. There are no public hotels in our country, either near railway stations or far from them—except for the Europeans—where a gentleman can go and wait a few hours for the arrival of the train. Passengers often arrive at the stations after three or four days journey on foot, and frequently they miss train. As the passenger trains do not run very often, they are obliged to wait sometimes the whole day or whole night. Where can they wait? There is no waiting room, there is no public hotel—I do not mean that railway companies shou'd establish hotels near each rai way stations that is of course impracticable—or any place where a gentleman can venture to enter into with his wife and daughter. There is placed in the small hall of the station if I may use the term—a wooden bench on which six or seven people can sit who arrive first and that is the only substitute for the waiting room. The dusty floor of the uncarpated hall is the place sitting on which they wait from evening to morning for another train. I have often seen this hall to be filled with goods. When the hall is thus occupied, these passengers who have had the misfortune to arrive at the station late, are obliged to wait outside under the burning sun or smiling moon! and heaven some time welcomes them with a shower sometimes with a thunder storm. In the rainy season lower Bengal is periodically flooded and water touches the foundations of many rai way stations: in the rainy season it often rains for a whole day and night accompanied with thunder and hail storms. Thus often with thunder storm and rain passing over them, standing or seated on grass or mud, they wait ten or twelve hours for the train. What effect it produces on the constitution of human beings—however healthy and robust I do not like to dwell upon, your lordship can easily imagine that.

My Lord, so far of the smaller stations: so far of the station situated near the villages well populated and inhabited by wealthy gent'emen: so far of the passengers either first or fourth class: So far of the generousity and kindness of the rai way companies which they shower on the passengers on whose money they are growing fat. Yet I have seen the trains are always crammed and crammed by the passengers of third and fourth class. I have often travel ed from Goaland to Sialda, the termini of Eastern Bengal Railway in second or first class carriage without a fellow passenger. There are only one or two first and second class carriage attached to each train. I will now try to give you a little information as to how the passengers are treated and accommodated in the stations of the metropolis of India which will at once show what is the state of the minor stations. Sialda Station is the terminus of the Eastern Bengal and Howrah Station is the terminus of the East Indian Railways, these two stations are the Metropolitan railway stations. The latter has a waiting place—I can not call it a waiting room for it is not a room—about three minutes walk from the station. The furniture of it consists of a few benches. Even here there is no special room for native ladies who must not according to the social rule of India sit with men. There is no waiting room for third and fourth class passengers in Sialda Station at all; a few stone benches only are placed before the booking office which are soon filled and hundreds have to stand to wait for the train. In fact there is no waiting room for ordinary native first class or second class passengers, for if one goes to the door where the notice board announces "waiting room for gentlemen" the porter at the door will not allow him to enter very easily for he knows not how a man who does not wear "hat and coat" can be a gentleman. When the iron tongue of the bell tells the booking office is opened a crushing rush is made towards it. In Sialda Station there are three places for the booking of fourth class passengers, one for the third class and one for the first and second class passengers. I have never seen the three-fourth class opened at once except when the special trains run before some general festival. But every day the crush and crowd is some thing more than fearful. It is impossible for a man of weak constitution to get at the booking office; it is impossible for the boys to get their tickets. My Lord, I have seen ladies of poor class who have not friends to come with them and get their tickets (and the native ladies of the lower class often travel alone) actually pushed back and thrown to the ground by the crowd. It is impossible for them to get their tickets. No wonder that in such a crowd pick-pockets make good use of their time and opportunity; and too often passengers are robbed. The case is just the same at Howrah Station; but there is a peculiarity of which I think I should inform your lordship. When the time for booking arrives two porters stand at the gate which opens to the office: the crowd then struggle to get in, every one tries to enter first. Sometime, the porters willfully detain the people, to prevent them from getting their tickets within the limited time. In such case the best way is to lip the door keepers with a few pices which is generally done and it is known to every body who travels in the third class carriages of E. I. R that it is necessary to use this passport with the porters at the entrance of the booking office. Such is the condition, such is the discipline, such is the comfort of those who travel in third and fourth class carriages. Such is the state of railway stations of the Capital of a great kingdom governed by the great English nation.

I am astonished at the answer which the Earl of Kimberley made to your kind enquiry. He said "the accomodation of first class passengers on Indian railways had also received the attention of Government, and orders had been issued with the view of increasing their comfort and convenience." First class passengers! What of first class passenger? Did your lordship ask for further accomodation of first class passengers? My Lord, no one can reasonably complain against the railway company about the first and second class passengers; they are always comfortable and contented. The Secretary of State for India has not replied to what you have asked: his attention has only been drawn to the comfort of the first class passengers. Those, who travel in first class carriages are generally rich people. They are always comfortable in every nation according to the standard of comfort the nation enjoys. The rich do not want his lordship's advocacy for comfort.

—"Hine opinm rapax
Fortune cum stridore acuto
Sastulit, hic posseisse gaudet"

The third and fourth class passengers on Indian railways do not want luxury. They do not want like the third class passengers in the "Silver King," a drama at present stage of the Princess' Theatre—which I believe your lordship has witnessed—who asks the guard to carry his baggage, to show him a third class private compartment, whether it includes refreshment because he has taken a third class "though" ticket, and he must be civilly answered in reply. The accomodation they want are those which are necessary for the preservation of health, and these are of such character that they can fairly demand from the rai way companies.

The fourth class carriages of the Eeastern Bengal Railway are not better than dust carts. There are no benches or seats of any kind in them; it is not the intention of the railway company that the passengers of the fourth class shall sit even on the floor of carriage but that they shall stand all the while they are in the so called carriage. Notification stuck on the carriage proclaims that each carriage shou'd carry sixty or eighty passengers; and I have seen double that number passed in spite of the legibly written proclamation. In a hot country like India, packed thus in a cart; and dust pouring in by the windows for they have no glasses to keep it out, what effect likely to be produced your lordship can easily fancy. Here again the great inconvenience for ladies—the direct violation of social rule, no matter though it is prejudiced, a kind government must respect it if it exists—for there is no special compartment for the native lady-passengers in any class of carriages except the third. A fourth class lady passengers must stand with the rest packed up and passed. And I do not know what a first or second class lady passenger will do unless she enters into third class ladies compartment. I can not complain of the third class carriages of E. I. R. except on this particular that they too have not got separate compartments for the native ladies which are absolutely necessary under the present social state of the country; as for the seats and carriages, I mean third class up this line, I do not at al complain of them. The third class carriage of the E. I. R. is what the fourth class carriage of E. B. R., because E. I. R. has another set of carriages under the name of intermediate class which correspond with those of third class of E. B. R. But I do complain of the intermediate class carriages of this line which should be improved. I submit it to your lordship without the least exaggeration that those who takes four or five hours journey in these carriages are obliged to take two or three days rest after reaching their destination. So uncomfortable are the carriages. If any English gentleman goes to India and sees one of those carriages he will at once suggest that these carts are made for the transportation of cattle. But here I should do justice to the railway companies. First and second class carriages, either of East India or Eastern Bengal Railway companies are superior in every respect to first and second class carriages of this country and I can not reasonably murmur against them.

My Lord, I am troubling you with a rather long letter; but I cannot conclude without mentioning another subject, which is in my opinion as essential for the comfort of the passengers as the accommodation of the carriage itself. I should like to say a few words about the manner and behaviour of the servants of the railway companies. I wonder whether it is possible for the servant of the rai way companies to be allowed to go on without a severe check, without a reformation. They must be taught by an effective lesson how to behave to the passengers, they are so many in number and so well spread in the country that this kind of oppressive, disrespectful, insolent, offensive, damning behaviour will grow in its peculiar distinction and form a new sect of men composed of Eurasian, European, and native, whose peculiarity will be disrespectfull to the rest of the world. If any one asks me which is the worst class of human beings I shall without hesitation reply that the heterogeneous mass of the servants of the railway companies. They are worst of the worst sect of human beings. When the train stops at the station I have never seen the guard or any of those servants, who are in reality the servants of the passengers, look after them, whether they are getting into the carriages all right. As soon as the train stops the guard walks down the platform with grass face, stalking with his nose in the air. I believe he thinks,

"I am the monarch of all I survey
My power there is none to dispute."

While the ladies and other passengers are running to and fro with great anxiety to get into the right carriage the guard, and other servants are themselves on the platform without taking any notice of or attending to them as they should do. When the crowd is very great and the carriages are filled and the passengers cannot get into them, in such case sometimes His Excellency the guard thinks it is his pleasure to see what is the matter. Nothing can be more horrifying to the eye of an Englishman or any man of civilized society than to find that this servant will sometimes whip the passengers to make room for fresh supply of wretches who are about to enter and be packed up. I have myself seen, when I was travelling in the night from Calcutta to Goalando, a railway gaurd pushing a gentleman by the shoulder so that he fell to the ground. His offence was this:—He was opening the door of a second class carriage by mistake when the gaurd came and asked to see his ticket: he was a third class passenger. It was in the night and perhaps he did not know the right carriage. When he took out his ticket and showed it, the low-bred man gave him such a violent push as to prostrate the gentleman on the ground. I have not forgotten—I cannot ever forget this. What of gaurds, booking clerks telegraph clerks, police all are taught in the same school and are first rate in this insolence. Even the porters who stands at the door often behave so disrespectfully to passengers that I am almost ashamed to bring them to your Lordship's notice. It is their firm conviction that people who travel by railway are dependent on them and under their power.

My Lord, I beg to conclude here. I have stated without the least exaggeration what is every day occuring in India. Often I hear blind politicians boast that the rai way which is covering the country accompanied with all its corresponding blessings, is one of the grand results of British rule. What are railways, what are bridges, the grand skill of engineering power which will one day surely perish. What is the good of all these when the people for whom it is made, in whose country it is, are treated with such heart-rending cruelty and meanness. Few members of the nation travel by first and second class. The nation always in every country travel by third and fourth class: and unless you can spread fair share of comfort and contentment among the great body of the people it is presumption and vanity to say that English Government has improved the condition of India by making railways and introducing electricity.

My Lord, I remain, Your Lordship's, obedient, and humble servant,

KRISHNALAL DATTA,

57 *Elgin Crescent London W. The 12th July.* 1883.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.
House of Peers.

TUESDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

OUR READERS doubtless recollect the notorious Fuller case of Agra. We learn that Mr. R. A. Fuller, who was practising as a pleader in Mhow, has been suspended from practice by the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, for drunken and disordering conduct in a court of session while conducting a case.

WE LEARN from the Press Commissioner that the amount remitted to the Home Treasury up to 30th July of the current year is £5,684,300, balance to be remitted for the year 1883-84 is £10,615,700.

THE FOLLOWING appears in the *Statesman*:

SERAMPORE,—One Mrs. M. D. DeCruze, an Eurasian lady, charged one Mr. S. W. Bowen, an Englishman, with having insulted her, and tried to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. The case came on for hearing on the 31st ultimo before the general bench of Serampore, consisting of Baboos Gobindo Chunder Bose, the senior deputy magistrate, and Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee, honorary magistrate. Both parties were represented by pleaders. As soon as Mr. Bowen entered appearance in court, their worships enquired of him if he was a European British-born subject, and whether as such he claimed to be so tried. His answer was, "I am an Englishman, and have no objection to be tried by a bench composed of native magistrates." Accordingly the case was proceeded with, and the result was the discharge of the accused, after a long and patient hearing.

If European British subjects, when accused of a criminal offence, waive their birth-right before Native Magistrates, for whom are the Anglo-Indian Association figh ting?

THE EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT of natives as engine-drivers on the railways in India, as directed by the Government of India, is gradually increasing. At the end of the year 1882 there were no less than sixty drivers on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the highest on any line in India.

A WRITER of a local paper says: "I have heard on very good authority from home that Her Majesty the Queen has sent for the Ladies' petition against the bill, for her own perusal. So it is strong evidence of the interest that the Queen takes in the question that she has sent for the Ladies' petition against the bill, and her sympathy with her own sex can hardly fail to be touched when she reads the plain and straightforward statement of the case therein set forth, and of the indignities to which European females are liable to be subjected if the

bill becomes law." Does any one still doubt that the Ilbert Bill will pass?

A CASE has been just disposed of by the High Court which occupied the Court below forty-two days!

THE ATHENÆUM says that we may expect in October another Indian poem by Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia." It will be composed of the following idyls from the Sanskrit of the "Mahabharata":—1, Savitri: or, Love and Death"; 2, "Nala and Damayanti"; 3, "The Enchanted Lake"; 4, "The Saint's Temptation"; 5, "The Birth of Death."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writing from Jorehat complains that while in Bengal Inspectors of Police are treated with the same consideration that is shewn to Subordinate Executive and Judicial officers, in Assam they are treated like common ministerial servants, given no seats and hardly shewn ordinary courtesies by Magistrates or District Superintendents.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the prospectus of the Fire Branch of the Oriental Insurance Company. The capital of the Branch will be Rs. 20,00,000 in 10,000 share of Rs. 200 each on allotment to be called up and paid Rs. 50 per share. It is estimated that Fire Premiums in India must yield over Rs. 50,00,000 annually.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Bengal Office a copy of the Board's Resolution on the working of the Land Registration Act in Bengal during the year 1882-83. The work of registration is complete in the districts of Midnapore, Khulna, Calcutta, Mymensiugh, Chittagong, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Hooghly and Bhaugulpore. Completion reports may be expected from the last mentioned six districts. In Midnapore 1779 estates and revenue-free properties remained for registration at the close of the year, of which 740 applications only have been partly received. The only work remaining in the Patna, Rajshye and Cooch Behar Divisions is the completion of the registers, which are almost complete in every district. In all the districts of the Dacca Division, except Mymensing, completion reports have been long ago submitted. In Chittagong the whole of the thannas North of the Karnafuli river have been nearly completed. In Monghyr there were 2921, untangible lakhraj cases to be disposed of when the completion report was despatched. In the Orissa Division the total number of applications disposed of in the three districts is 24,957 against 40,015 in the previous year. In Cuttack much work still remains. In Pooree registers A. and B. are reported complete and Register G. is expected to be finished during the present year. The total number of cases disposed of in all districts is set down as 82586 in 1882-83, total expenditure during the year was Rr. 54,337. Total fees realized were Rs. 8842.

THE PIONEER says: "The arrangement by which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is to open the Calcutta Exhibtion, besides being the proper one, is the only one possible. It is unhappily but too notorious that the presence of the Viceroy on such an occasion would be the signal for the non-official community to absent themselves to a man." The Independent Britons ought to remember that if they thus insult the Viceroy, they will be insulting the Queen. And yet they sing at the end of every anti-Ilbert Bill demonstration—God save the Queen!

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD of New York made an excursion up the Hudson River on Sunday, July 1st, to witness dynamite experiments. They blew up a small vessel off the Palisades with a two-pound dynamite torpedo with great success. A pious way for keeping the Lord's Day!

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S 70th birthday was celebrated at Brooklyn on June 27, with a reception which lasted throughout the day, and with a public meeting in the evening. Many thousands of persons attended the meeting, and resolutions of respect for the preacher, with congratulations on his "useful life," were adopted. The Beecher-Stowe case we hope is forgotten.

THE FOLLOWING statement was made in the House of Commons regarding the Hyderabad and Chunda Railway:

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Cross said:—In answer to a question on the 11th of June, I informed the Hon'ble Member for Mid-Lincolnshire that for some time past the Nizam's Government has been in negotiation with capitalists in this country for the extension of the present State Railway to Chanda. The negotiations are still pending, and I can, therefore, only say that the guarantee proposed is a terminable one and is less than 6 per cent. The proposals now under discussion were sanctioned by Sir Salar Jung before his death. The existing railway was not constructed for strategic purposes only, but for the commercial development of the country. At present it pays between 2 and 3 per cent, but the traffic is expected to be largely increased if the proposed extension to the mineral districts of the State be made. The individuals referred to in the last part of the Honorable Member's question, who are not Natives of Hyderabad, but foreigners residing there, were deported by the Nizam's Government, with the concurrence of the Resident, for their part in a seditious agitation, dangerous to the public peace, and based on wilful misrepresentations of facts. These two foreigners are the only persons who have been deported. On their departure the agitation subsided. Dr. Aghornath is not imprisoned at Sholapore, Neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State have seen reason to interfere with the action of the Nizams' Government.

THURSDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that the people of Delhi Dewangunge, a village about 15 miles from the Shahebgunge station of the East Indian Railway, express their deep gratitude to the officers of the Education Department for sanctioning a grant of Rs. 25 a month for the support of the M. E. School there, which had hitherto been solely maintained by the liberality of Babu Gour Chunder Roy, a zemindar.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the despatch of the Secretary of State published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that in the recent examination for the prizes and certificates offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, the highest honours were gained by Babu Grish Chunder Bose, who holds one of the Agricultural Scholarships created by the Government of Bengal. The number of candidates at the examination was 20 of whom 6 obtained first class certificate and life-membership of the Society. Four of these gentlemen qualified for prizes, and the highest prize of £25 was awarded to Babu Grish Chunder Bose.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the *Srabun* number of the *Bharuti*, a high class Bengali monthly. This number contains articles on some practical subjects, to wit the 2nd, 3rd and 7th articles, on Sociology, Social Philosophy and the Improvement of Races. The manner in which the subjects have been dealt with does great credit to the writers

WE HAVE RECEIVED two elementary school-books by Babu Mohendra Nath Bhuttacharjea M. A. B L., one is an Easy Method of Learning English and the other a First Book of Reading for Indian Schools. Both these primers have been carefully prepared.

IT IS STATED THAT Mrs. Scharlieb had the honour of being received by the Queen at Windsor before taking her departure for Madras, where she intends to practise as a physician. During the interview Her Majesty made many inquires about the condition of the native female populations of India, and was much interested in what Mrs. Scharlieb was able from personal experience to tell Her Majesty as to the need of medical women in that country. At the conclusion of the visit the Queen, of her own accord, presented Mrs. Scharlieb with her likeness, and desired her to tell the women of India, of all classes, that she was much interested in hearing about them and that they had her fullest sympathy. God bless the Queen-Empress!

A SAD ACCIDENT occuired in this town on Tuesday by the fall of a premises in Clive Street, occupied by Messrs. H. and M. Rautenberg, hide-merchants. A godown in which hides were being packed collapsed, and between 20 and 30 coolies were buried in the ruins. Six men were killed and many others severely injured. The question is very naturally asked—if the house was in a dilapidated state, how did it escape the notice of the Municipality?

FRIDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Broughton School, Calcutta, passed off with great *eclat*. We invite attention to the following remakable passages in the Report of the Institution:

Taking into consideration how every profession is thronged, and the difficulty, if not the impossibility to secure a suitable employment for well educated youths, a Hindu father is, in a utilitarian point of view, hardly re-imbursed for the expenditure incurred by him on account of such education. Calculating by Rupees Annas and Pice, the fortune spent on turning out a B.A. and B.L. might if invested in Government Securities, save the youth full of University honors from the starvation which generally stares him in the face.

Yes, the struggle for existence among the educated classes is very keen, but how can the problem be solved satisfactorily, unless our countrymen take to trade and industrial occupations?

WE OFFER our sincere congratulations to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda on the birth of a son and heir to him.

EVEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE condemns the *Englishman* for its scandalous conduct in causing panic among European ladies by circulating all sorts of rumours about native outrages. Our contemporary writes:

We may offer a serious protest against the attempt that has been made by the "Englishman" to turn the sad affair to political account. The innendos, the veiled charges, the ambiguous hints which have appeared from time to time in the "Englishman's" columns, have done deplorable amount of mischief and no possible good.

Quite so.

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE, which is generally fair in its criticisms, does injustice to the British Indian Association in connection with the National Fund movement. It is not true that the Association did not join because the movement had been initiated by others, and because they did not like to displease local officers. The simple fact is that the Association had not been asked to join or even consulted in the matter. It is usual in matters of this kind for the representatives of different sections of the community to meet and confer and thus come to a general understanding. If this course is not followed there cannot be room for mutual co-operation. We may mention that when the Indian Association was first started it sought for the assistance of the British Indian Association, and the latter readily accorded it. The then President of the British Indian Association presided at the meetings of the Indian Association on the Civil Service question and on the subject of Railway grievances. The Secretary to the British Indian Association gave Babu Surendranath Banerjea introductions to friends in Bombay and Madras, which he will not deny materially helped him in holding Civil Service meetings in those Presidencies. When Mr. Lalmohun Ghose was first deputed to England, the Secretary to the British Indian Association gave him credentials to influential friends there. Thus there has been no feeling of jealousy on the part of the British Indian Association. The Indian Association has, however, now become too independent to be depended upon.

THE SAME PAPER, referring to the last annual report of the British Indian Association, says:

It is an interesting document. It shews what an amount of good the Association has done to the country. The Association carries greater influence with the Government than, perhaps, any other public body in India, and its representations, therefore on any public question are respectfully heard and duly considered.

After giving the list of subjects which engaged the attention of the Association during the past year our contemporary writes:

This list is a most respectable one, and would challenge the respect of our countrymen by its very length. But when we add to its length, the intrinsic merit of the representations, and the beneficial result they produced in many cases, we cannot help feeling thankful to the Association, in spite of its weaknesses and infirmities. While we heartily wish that Association may try to eschew these, we at the same time pray that it may have a long and prosperous career.

We hope the facts we have mentioned above will satisfy our contemporary that the British Indian Association is not subject to the weaknesses alluded to by him. The truth of the matter is that this Association hates noise and fuss—it seeks the real good of the country in a quiet but effective way. It does not like to set in its person an illustration of the old adage—great cry, little wool.

THE BENGAL TIMES vaticinates that if the Ilbert Bill be passed, the following will be the consequences:

There will, we predict as a result be murder, outrage, and sudden death in the land, strongly advise the unfortunate Bengali Babu and his backers to adopt the very ordinary caution of ensuring their lives. Bloodshed and violence will follow as certainly as night follows day, if we are deprived of our rights.

Do not writings of this kind come within the clutches of the Penal Code? It is time that the Government should take notice of such writings.

SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

THE HINDU OF MADRAS has received the following from a European friend:

Just consider his own and his wife's incomes amount to something like £90,000 a year. The Viceroyalty is not only nothing to him, but an immense bore. He has one of the grandest palaces in Europe, and he is a greater magnate in his own part of England than he is here as Viceroy; and there amongst his vast tenantry he is free to do what he believes to be for their good without being checked on all sides by an unsympathetic superior and more or less hostile subordinates. His enormous estates and all their complicated and multitudinous interests, private, local and public need his personal care; and he and they suffer every day that he remains away from home. There is nothing like the master's eye. Nothing induced him to accept the Viceroyalty but the hope of being able to carry out a pro-Native policy which he had read enough to know had ever been, largely talked of never honestly given effect to.

This is too true. Lord Ripon has come to India not for pelf or power but solely for the good of India.

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IT IS STATED THAT Mr. White, President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, says that now that his work in London is finished, he will, should an opportunity present itself, support Mr. Ilbert's Bill; he is in favor of the Bill, and he says the community to which he belongs, should favor it also. He has been pressed to speak in public on the subject, and Sir William Wedderburn wants him to occupy the same platform as Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. We could not understand why the Eurasians had joined the opposition to the Ilbert Bill. Under the law they are treated as Native Indians, and it is their interest to make common cause with them. We hope they will now appreciate the good advice of their friend and guide Mr. White.

THE CHANGE OF FRONT in the *Statesman* in respect of the Ilbert Bill, which now says that power should be conferred only on Native Civilians who like Mr. Gupta, have, "by their abilities and character, forced their way into the Civil Service, as our own youth are doing," has elicited the following confession from the *Englishman*:

Had the Bill been originally brought forward in this form, it is probable that nothing but want of conviction of its finality would have prevented the public from accepting it without serious opposition.

But our contemporary adds;

The moment the jurisdiction is granted to one of these classes, the logical ground for opposing its extension to the others is reduced from the stability of rock to the fluidity of quicksand.

We are afraid the arguments against the Bill all fluid and nothing else.

THE INDIAN ECHO, which has begun very well, complains that we do not draw public attention to the cold neglect to which the "Asia Minor" of the Calcutta bar is left in respect of professional preferment. Our contemporary says:

Not a single Hindoo or Mahomedan Barrister ever gets such appointments as are reserved for the profession. A strong index sempiternally points them towards the Subordinate Judicial Service.

By the way, the *Hindoo Patriot* is always talking of the crime of colour. We confess there is good deal of truth in the assertion, and Moslems and Hindoos, our freinds from Julfa and our own—the Eurasians, must be whites before they can expect to share in the big loaves and fishes of this wondrous land."

This is too true. We have on several occasions advocated the claims of the Native bar, but we repeat it is the old story of the crime of colour.

THE INDU PRAKASH on the National Fund:

We, for one, are disposed to think that the services of such representatives of the zemindari interest as Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Babu Kris o Das Pal, and Dr. Rajendralal Mitra are as essential to the good of the country as those of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee; and it would be thousand pities if the national fund, which Babu Surendra Nath wishes to raise, were made the fund of any particular class of thinkers or politicians.

The *Indian Echo*:

We dare say the Indian Association propose to do something of the kind we suggest, and it is not the intention of the Association, as is suggested in certain quarters to build a public hall in Calcutta with the money. Surely that, we consider, is not the purpose for which the fund is being raised, nor is it, suppose, the wish of the subscribers to the fund to see a noble looking building erected with their money. At any rate the Indian Association ought, most clearly to state how it is proposed to spend money which they are collecting; and to this statement the Association must give ample publicity.

The *Amrita Bazar Putrica*:

The movement has been, we must say hurriedly set on foot. Though we deplore this hurry yet we deem it our duty to see the idea carried out successfully. The idea will fail if only a section of the community come forward with their subscriptions, for then the fund created, though it may be respectable, will not be a national one, and must necessarily be an insignificant one, compared with what might have been raised with the faith of the country in the movement. That creation of faith in the movement, is absolutely necessary for the success of the project. Whether it is possible to create a committee in Calcutta commanding the faith of the country as a point which is very hard to determine. The attempt is worth trial no doubt, and we regret to say—that the originators of the movement have not made the attempt and are not, it would appear, inclined to make it. If such a committee is not possible in Calcutta, to make the movement a success and not to make it a subject of ridicule to our enemies, the best course would be to appoint district committees to take charge of the funds.

But it is proposed to place the funds in the hands of less than half a dozen men in Calcutta, none of the above objects will be served, and a very trifling amount of money would be raised. The movement will thus necessarily be a failure.

The *Indian Mirror*:

"The National Fund is the upshot of the recent events, its objects should be more comprehensive and better defined."

We invite attention to the above not from any hostile feeling, but with a sincere desire to promote a common understanding on the subject.

THERE WERE 182 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th August, of which 11 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 54 from fevers, 12 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents, 9 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from spleen diseases, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 50. Amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 20.

THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS have joined their brethren of Krishnagore and passed the Resolutions condemning the present agitation amongst our countrymen.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for June 1883 and the three months 1st April to 30th June 1883. 2. The Voice of India for July 1883. 3. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institution for 1882. 4. The Criminal Jail Report of British Burma for 1882. 5. Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council upon the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts and their Repeal. (Parliamentary Paper). 6. Hindu Loyalty—A presentation of opinions of the Sanskrit authorities on the subject of Loyalty. By Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore Mus. Doc. C. I. E. 7. Rathanga Duta—A Poem in Sanskrit (Bombay.) 8. Manuel of Chitra Shala Chromo-Lithographic Press, Poona, with two pictures of Ram Sita and Ganesh Vasudev Joshi.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 7.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting Egypt remain unchanged. The delay occasioned by the cholera in the reorganization of the administration prevents a very early withdrawal of the British troops, who cannot leave until a stable Government has been established. The right hon'ble gentleman said he had no reason to believe that foreign Powers would not acquiesce in the plans of the British Government.

8.—The House of Commons, last night, read a third time a Bill for the protection of London from cholera. Mr. Gladstone read to the house a letter written by Earl Dufferin stating that the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army was approaching completion. The police were less advanced, but a fair body of judges had been secured.

9.—The latest advices from Egypt state that cholera is increasing in Alexandria, but is greatly on the decrese elsewhere. At banquet at the Mansion House last night, Mr. Gladstone said that fuller advices received from Madagascar confirmed the hopes of an amicable settlement of the Tamatave affair. Referring to Egypt, the right honourable gentleman said that over hasty withdrawal of British troops would spoil the work of reform, but that they would disappear as soon as their mission was accomplished. The Emperor of Germany and Austria met yesterday at Ischl. News from Tonquin states that the mandarins at Hue had rejected Phudac, and proclaimed Vialan King of Annam.

10.—Four people have been accused at Liverpool of manufacturing dynamite at Cork and conveying it from there to Liverpool, and have been sentenced to penal servitude for life. The insurgents at Barcelona have been dispersed, and the disaffected military at Logrono have made a voluntary surrender to the authorities. Lord Kimberley, replying to a question in the House of Lords last night, said that the subsidy granted to the Amir of Afghanistan was to personally enable him to meet his present difficulties and to defend his territory. No treaty had been concluded between him and the Indian Government, nor had any engagement been entered into with regard to commerce. Reports are generally current that Cetewayo is still alive.

Madrid August.—Later particulars with reference to the republican rising amongst the troops at Badajoz state that the number of insurgents is under one thousand, and that, without awaiting the attack of the Madrid reinforcements, they fled to Portugal, where they have been disarmed and interned. The province of Estremadura had been declared in a state of seige.

9.—A military rising has been taken place at Logrono, and a republican rising near Barcelona. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the insurgents. The Ministry have suspended the constitutional guarantees.

7.—Tranquillity has been restored at Badajoz, and no agitation has taken place elsewhere.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Ampere's Theory of Magnetism. Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Laws Regulating the Intensity of Light. Photometry.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

Subject: Sulphur and Hydrogen Sulphides.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1883.

POLITICAL AGITATION.

WE believe it will not be inopportune if we say a few words on the course which political agitation is taking in this country. It has been our lot to take an active part in Indian politics from early manhood, and while we are painfully aware of our shortcomings, we venture to lay claim to one thing—experience. We have learnt at the feet of the great masters of old, and we hope we have learnt their teachings to some purpose. After the convulsion of 1857 there was a temporary lull in Indian politics. The Government wanted time to rebuild the house that John Company had built—the people wanted time to recover from the shock produced by the fiery ordeal through which they had passed. But that time was not long. The wise and beneficent policy of Lord Canning soon restored the confidence of the people in the broad justice and generous sympathies of the British Government. The surging wave of the Mutiny also left its impulse on the cause of progress and reform. The British nation felt that the day of reckoning had come, and that it would be trifling with Providence, if it did not take note of the warning given. Accordingly one by one some of the great reforms projected or demanded before the advent of the Mutiny were conceded or carried out by Government. If the political commotion of '57 had taught any lesson more clearly and emphatically than another, it was the necessity for Government to associate the leaders of the people, their representatives and exponents, in the task of legislation and administration. And Lord Canning accordingly inaugurated three important measures, enough to mark an epoch in the history of the country, before he laid down the sceptre. His Lordship established the new Legislative Councils, into which non-officials, both European and Native, were for the first time admitted, and the new High Court in which a seat was for the first time reserved for a native. He also insisted upon the admission of a fair admixture of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

In that early morn of political revival our resources were very limited. In Bengal our only agents were the British Indian Association and this journal, and, although we feel a delicate task in alluding to the services they have rendered to the nation, we think their worst enemies cannot deny that they have done hard and solid work. They fought at a time when there were no other combatants in the field to co-operate with them—when the horizon was overcast with cloud, when the rulers of the land regarded all political agitation with abhorrence and horror, when the feeling between the Europeans and the Natives had been rent asunder, when our own countrymen hardly appreciated the great work, which was being done for them. But nothing daunted they fought on—they feared not, they flinched not. And they have been rewarded. The British Government in India has from the beginning been a benevolent despotism, but it was they who wrung from it the concession that it was a despotism tempered by public opinion. The early British rulers held that they were so immeasurably superior to the Indians that they must think for them, and they accordingly went on enacting laws and measures based on their own thoughts and ideas. But it was these organs of the people, which persistently asserted their right to be heard in respect of all matters relating to their welfare and happiness, and at last succeeded in obtaining a fair recognition of that right. They made organizations in this country and in England for the dissemination of political intelligence, and the advocacy of the political rights of the nation. The Government had sought to keep down the children of the soil as aliens in their father-land and to shut them out from high offices in their own country, but these champions of the people persistently insisted upon their inherent right to serve the land of their birth, and they

have been successful. It is true that there are still impediments, but they cannot long continue to obstruct the march of progress. Hitherto the relations between the rulers and the ruled were those of patrons and clients—now the former recognize the right of the latter to a fair share of the advantages and privileges of the Government. As regards the general principles on which the administration of the country is to be carried on, there seems to be at present no dispute; it is now admitted that India ought to be governed for the good of the Indians; of course it will take time to secure a fruition of those principles, but God willing that time will steadily come on.

So much for our labours in the past. We began the battle in gloom—we are now fairly in broad day-light. We began with the Government opposed to us—we have now come to a fair understanding with it. Now, what should be the course of our political agitation? None can be more alive than we are to the truth of the old adage—union is strength. In matters of political agitation union is real strength, for when party differences and jealousies are sunk and a common cause is made, that cause cannot be easily resisted. But political agitation in a country ruled by a foreign nation requires the greatest caution and moderation. No other nation,' we readily admit, have allowed a subject people that freedom of thought and speech, which we enjoy under the British Government, and it is therefore the more incumbent upon us so to shape our action as not to abuse or injure the privilege accorded to us. Incautious, imprudent, unguarded action, resulting from the impulse of the moment, may easily lead us astray, and bring on incalculable mischief, and every thing should be done to avoid such a catastrophe. But how is that to be done?—by the unification of the different native races of India, or by separate local and federal action? As a matter of abstract principle, there can be no shadow of a shade of doubt as to the immense superiority of the first branch of the alternative; but principles are governed by time and local circumstances, and the question is whether all the different tribes,races and communities, which people the different provinces of India, are now so situated as to have the same object,the same wants,the same aspirations to fight for? If not, they cannot always act in a united body. Some political objects may be—nay certainly are—common to all, and in such cases united action would be most fit and proper, and we humbly wish God-speed for such union. But we cannot shut our eyes to the inherent difficulty of getting up a Standing Committee of united India always moving and acting for one common object, and our apprehensions have been fully borne out by what has transpired in connexion with the present movement for a National Fund for national agitation of important political questions. Heartily sympathizing with the movement we called for a programme of the work to be done, but up to this moment the promoters of the movement have not been able to give us such a sketch as we could conscientiously call national to the people of India at large. The speakers at the market-place in Beadon Street indulged in platitudes but gave no definite programme. Elsewhere meetings have been held, but the same uncertainty has prevailed. The only programme put forth is the following: (1) Local Self-Government; (2) Provincial Self-Government; (3) the separation of judicial from executive authority; (4) the reform of the prison system; (5) the outstill system; (6) the holding of Competitive Examination of the Civil Service of India in this country, where a percentage of the appointments may be competed for; (7) Arrangements for the holding of yearly conferences of delegates from all parts of India. The gentlemen, who have got up this card, are unquestionably very able, highly experienced, and most ardently anxious to promote the welfare of their countrymen, but owing, doubtless, to the extreme difficulty of the task they have, we cannot help thinking, failed to draw a broad line of distinction between what is broadly national and what is purely sectional. To give our reasons for this opinion we would ask our readers to consider whether all the questions mooted are of such national character as to require a permanent national organization, a national council, and a national fund. Take the question of self-govern ment first. The principle of this reform has been conceded by the Supreme Government. It has been the first to announce it. It rests with the local Governments to carry out the details. And the several local Governments have propounded their respective Bills. These Bills necessarily differ, and they must be dealt with separately by the local Associations of the different provinces. No National Association can take national action in respect of these provincial Bills. The same remarks apply to provincial self-government. Some of the provinces have not yet got the Legislative Councils,and it could not therefore be expected that provincial executive councils would be conceded to them There is not, therefore, a common basis for common action for all the provinces in this important matter. Bengal, Bombay, and perhaps Madras are ripe for Provincial Councils, but why should all India be laid under contribution for the agitation of this subject? The work will be best performed by Provincial Associations, and they ought to take it up. The third subject is separation of judicial from executive authority. This reform has already been carried out in some of the provinces. For instance in Bombay judicial authority is dissociated from the executive, and why should Bombay be called upon to pay for the agitation of this subject? In the same manner the prison system in the different provinces is different in many particulars, and how can there be a unity of feeling in this matter—there is not room for combined action on this subject. The fifth subject mentioned is the outstill system. But this is a subject which interests Bengal alone, but with what fairness can the other provinces be called upon to co-operate and pay for the agitation of this subject? The sixth subject, viz, the holding of the Indian Civil Service Examination for Indian candidates in India, is certainly a subject of national importance; but the views entertained by the Indian Association upon it do not and cannot command national assent. While advocating that the first examination should be held in India, the Indian Association urged that the second examination should be held in England, whither the Indian candidates must proceed to pass it. We ask whether the Hindu community are prepared to surrender their religion for the sake of place or power, and whether a National Council should make such a national sacrifice. Will a movement of the kind be in unison with the feelings of the great bulk of the nation? Religion apart, is it just, is it fit, is it fair and reasonable that the nation should be called upon to send its rising generation to be denationalised in England, to qualify them for service in their own native land? Admitting for the sake of argument and not as a fact, for that it cannot be—that it would be just and proper, will it have the sympathy of the nation, and will the nation willingly pay for it? As for yearly conferences, they will be certainly valuable, but is a vast organization like the National Fund necessary for such a purpose? Cannot this object be attained through the instrumentality of the several Associations of the provinces? So much for the programme chalked out by the promoters of the movement. Now, if they have no programme, has the time come for the proposed organization and agitation? We do not mean to say that there is no grievance, no cry, no hardship for redress. There is enough and to spare. But our own idea for obtaining redress for our grievances is different. We fall on the second branch of the alternative. We would follow the advice of that far-seeing friend of India, John Bright. That great political reformer suggested at the time of the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown the separation of the different provinces of India into federal States and the abolition of the Supreme or Central Government. He held that the segregation of the Indian continent into federal states would give liberty to the inhabitants of each province. In the same way we are of opinion that each province should have its local Association or Associations, which should agitate local questions, raise local funds for the agitation of such questions, and whenever there would arise questions of common interest, these provincial Associations should communicate with each other, and take united action. If necessary, on such common occasions there should be common agitation and a common fund. Such has been the teaching of political agitation in the United Kingdom. As occasions, arose, there were combined action and combined fund. Take for instance the Catholic Emancipation Fund, the Born Law Fund and the Land League Fund. We repeat that these funds were raised as occasion arose. But we go further. Situated as India is, a permanent National Fund and a National Council are we fear not practicable. The country is so vast, and the interests involved are so varied, that it is hopeless to form a Central Council, which will command general approval, which will meet regularly and carry on active work. Even the Government of India has not been able to constitute the Imperial Legislative Council on a broad imperial basis. It offers Rs. 10,000 travelling allowance to native members from distant parts of the country, and yet it cannot induce really able men, who live at a distance, to leave their own occupations and join the Council. We will mention one instance; a native gentleman of rare attainments and ability, though *Gazetted* to the Council, could not take his seat in it from personal reasons: and will it be practicable to assemble really representative men to join the National Council at Calcutta or any other centre, and take part in its proceedings? If this is not practicable, then the National Fund will not be administered by a National Council; it will be only in the hands of a clique or coterie. On the other hand the establishment of a National Fund implies political unrest in the minds of the people, which it will not be politic to produce. The Government is now with us, and we ought not to do any thing which might tend to embarass it, or alienate its sympathy from us. A permanent National Fund will be a source of permanent menace to Government, and we are not strong enough to court the position of a Permanent Opposition to Government. Our political hopes and aspirations depend much upon the grace and goodwill of the Government, whether here or in England, and it is therefore of primary importance that we should so shape our action in matters of political agitation as not to cause embarassment to Government, but to influence it in a quiet and reasonable way. We have hitherto gone on in this way, and have not proved unsuccessful. Why should we then have recourse to bluster and brag?

THE OPPOSITION TO THE ILBERT BILL.

WE are sorry to observe that the non-official European community still persist in their opposition to the Ilbert Bill. Lord Ripon doubtless thought that as time was the great healer it would heal the wounded feelings of his countrymen. But His Lordship was mistaken. The Anglo-Indian community seem to be impervious to reason. At the last meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association its President is said to have used this threatening language —"It (the Government) must not think the trouble will end with the passing of the Bill, the application of it will be a thousand times more disastrous." We confess we were not prepared for this sort of language from the principal exponent of Anglo-Indian opinion. Does it threaten a White Mutiny? The Englishman is said to be loyal to law, he may oppose a Bill so long as it is on the anvil, but when it is once passed into law, he loyally submits to it. But Mr. Keswick says, "the trouble will not end with passing of the Bill." He adds that the "application of it will be a thousand times more disastrous." What is the meaning of this? Does it mean that if the Bill becomes law, Englishmen will not submit to it? We cannot believe that they will do any thing of the kind. They are doubtless annoyed that their opposition has not been heard, but they know well that under a constitutional Government where the opinion of the majority rules, and that if the opinion

of the majority of the British nation and the Indian people are in favour of the Bill, the minority ought to give in. Strange to say that the Anglo-Indian community do not realize their position in this respect. They have fought the battle with great courage and vigour, but they cannot deny that they have been beaten. Their own countrymen, with a few exceptions here and there, have pronounced against them. If they were wise, they should have quietly accepted their position.

One good feature of the last meeting was that all the speakers, who addressed it professed sympathy with their Native "fellow-subjects." Mr. Keswick, though in a half satirical vein, said:

We have been accused of unreasonableness and of want of sympathy with our native fellow-subjects—*most unjustly accused.* We have not desired to take away any of their rights, we only wish to defend our own. We have no wish to see native Judges draw less pay than their European *confreres.* Pay them equally well by all means. We have no wish to see them done out of any honours. Make them all C. I. E.'s and C. S. I.'s you will; but do not let them be Judges over us in the Mofussil in criminal matters. All of us who are acquainted with Civil Courts in the Mofussil presided over by Natives, know how reasonable we are in asking this, and the reasonableness is patent to most native Zemindars who know how these Courts are conducted.

We need hardly tell Mr. Keswick that the natives care more for the good government of the country, for the application of right principles in the administration of the land, and for the recognition of their just rights than for the gew-gaws of this honor or that.

Mr. A. B. Miller remarked:

I am not here to-day to say one single harsh word against our native fellow-subjects. My own opinion is, and it is founded upon my knowledge of the opinions of many respectable members of the native community, that they, to some extent, sympathise with us. With regard to the small number of Bengali agitators, why, gentlemen they act according to their lights. They think they are carrying out the wishes of the Sirkar in crying out for this supposed boon. The time will come, no doubt, when they will find also that it is not wise policy to discourage European enterprise in India, and humiliate and depress the agency with which it is worked.

If Mr. Miller has kept his eyes and ears open he must have seen and heard that it is not the "Bengali agitators" only, who have supported the Bill. Did not the people of Bombay hold a public meeting in support of the Bill? Did not Parsis, Maharattas, Guzratees and Mahomedans join this meeting? Did not not the natives of Poona hold a similar meeting? Did not Madras speak out in the same way through their leading men? Did not the Punjabis do the same? How could then Mr. Miller say that it was the "Bengali agitators" alone who supported the Bill? Then the "Bengali agitators" in doing so have not obeyed the "Sirkar's *hookum.* They have always advocated equality in the eye of the law, and in doing so they have no wish to "humiliate and depress" the European community. They are fully alive to the services which these have rendered to their country, and they are only acting up to their teachings by advocating that impartial administration of justice without invidious distinction of race, color or religion, which is the glory of British rule.

Mr. Henry Bell said:

The President told us that we had been accused of a want of sympathy with the native community. I for one distinctly deny this. I feel that in supporting this resolution I am not merely attempting to defend the rights of European subjects from unprovoked attacks; but I am also attempting to defend the native community from similar attacks.

Now, our resolution professes that in our opposition to this Bill we are not only defending our own rights, but those of our native fellow-subjects; and there can be no question on that point. If we are deprived of our privileges to-day, the zemindars will be deprived of their property to morrow. We are to be deprived of our privileges, because they are anomalies; the zemindar are to be deprived of their property, because a century before Lord Cornwallis declared that they were proprietors and not the ryots. (Applause.) Therefore, to redress this anomaly, Lord Ripon is now proposing to strip them of their property. It seems, therefore, to me, Sir, that we have common grounds with the zemindars in resisting this style of legislation which has been this year introduced, that is legislating against particular class of the community with respect to their feelings.

Mr. Bell, however, forgets that the primary object of the Bill is to break down class legislation. If we could be satisfied that this Bill would really do wrong to the European British subjects, as the Rent Bill would do to the zemindars, we would not have supported it. But when their objection is based on mere prejudice of race, it cannot surely command the sympathy of any right-minded man.

As far as we can judge it is hopeless to reconcile the Independent Britons to the proposed measure. They will not have it under any circumstances. No compromise will please them. And we therefore earnestly hope that no compromise will be made. For our part we think Lord Ripon would have done better, if he had passed the Bill in March or April last, instead of allowing the agitation to disturb the public mind so long. When a principle is right, and the Government is determined to carry it out, it ought not to lose time to enforce it. Delay is dangerous.

THE BOMBAY LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TWO BILLS are about to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council to give effect to the views of the Government of India on the subject of extending local self-government. One of these Bills deals with the constitution of Local Boards and the other with that of Municipalities. It will be remembered that when the local self-government scheme was first announced the Government of Bombay gave a faint adhesion to it. It was urged and the same statement is repeated even now that the working of the existing system has been highly successful. But the Bombay Government acknowledges in the same breath that the time has "now come, when, in harmony with the wishes and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council as to the extension of local self-government throughout India, the law regulating the constitution and the powers and duties of the local committees should be amended so as to secure to these bodies greater independence in administering the funds placed at their disposal for local purposes." We wonder how could the Bombay Government contend that the administration of local funds under the existing system has been highly successful, when it is plainly admitted that the position accorded to taluka or sub-division at local fund committees by the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, has not been found to conduce to satisfactory results. The statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Local Boards Bill says:—"Not being entrusted with any executive powers those committees have had no sufficient inducement to take a real and active interest in their duties, and there has been a tendency to centralize local fund administration in a manner adverse to the growth of local independence. The expenditure of the funds has not always been made, to the extent which is desirable, in the same local area in which they have been raised, and the people have not had adequate opportunity of assuring themselves by personal observation that the funds levied from them are really spent upon the supply of their local wants." We confess we are unable to reconcile these remarks with the contention of the Bombay Government that the administration of local funds under the existing system has been highly successful. But let that pass. It is well that that Government has, after all, acknowledged that the time has now come for the extension of local self-government, and that the law regulating the constitution, the powers and the duties of the local committees should be amended so as to secure to those bodies greater independence in administering the funds placed at their disposal for local purposes.

The local fund committees have been hitherto nominated by Government, one-half of the members being non-officials. The Bombay Government has now come to the conclusion that the people cannot satisfactorily be placed in an independent position for exercising administrative powers otherwise than by vesting in them by law the right and responsibility of choosing representatives for themselves. The system of election will accordingly be introduced in the constitution of the local boards. Each taluka is to be divided into groups of villages, the members of which may be increased from time to time; and every group will elect its member to the taluka board. To these will be added a representative of each municipality in the taluka elected by the commissioners. To elected members will be added to the nominee members appointed by Government, who are not to exceed half the board. The proportion of nominee members fixed by the Government of Bombay seems to us too high and should be reduced to one-third. Of course the elective system cannot be introduced in those parts of the Presidency which are still in a backward condition. The voters in each taluka to which the elective system is extended will comprise the following classes:—(a) the village officers and the principal landholders; (b) persons other than such landholders, who own a fair amount of immoveable property in the taluka, (c) persons engaged in trades or professions in the taluka, whose net earnings are not less than Rs. 500 per annum. The district board will consist of delegates from the taluka boards elected by those boards, with one representative elected by the holders of alienated villages in the district and a representative of each larger municipality in the district. The remaining members will be Government nominees in the same limited proportion as in taluka boards. Then comes the question of the appointment of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the local and the district boards. The Collector has always hitherto been the president of the district local fund committee, ex-officio and the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka of each taluka committee. Section 27 of the Bombay Local Boards Bill provides that in future the president shall either be nominated by Government, or if Government so direct, elected by the board, his sole qualification being that he must be already a member of the board. If the president be an official, the board are to appoint, subject to the approval of Government, a vice-president, who will relieve the president of a large share of the duties of his office, but act under his authority. "It will not be possible in many places," we read in the statement of objects and reasons, "to find at first a non-official gentleman both able and willing to serve as president of a local board, whilst in others it would be detrimental to the interests of the public to deprive the local boards, at the outset at any rate, of the assistance and guidance of officers who as presidents of the present committees are thoroughly well acquainted with the wants of the district and with the best modes of conducting business. The Bill therefore imposes no restriction upon the choice of a person to be the president or vice-president of a board." We hope the experiment of appointing non-officials as presidents or vice-presidents of the local boards will be tried in an ungrudging spirit. The Bill under notice has been drawn with a view to have the present law intact, so far as it relates to the rates levied for local purposes, and to place these rates, after deducting cost of the assessment and collection, together with all the other items at present credited to local funds, at the disposal of the new local boards which are to be constituted. One-third of the local cess has always been devoted to educational purposes. This allotment is to be continued and it is now positively laid down that the portion of the cess levied for educational purposes in each taluka shall be spent in that taluka. Of the remaining two-thirds of the cess, one-half, together with the surplus of the cattle-pound fund and some other items, will be placed entirely at the disposal of the taluka local boards for purely local works; and the other half will be available for expenditure by the district local boards on works of benefit to the district generally, or in aid of large local works.

We now come to municipalities. The existing Bombay District Municipal Act became law ten years ago. We are told that the working of the Act has been, upon the whole, satisfactory, and that no occasion has arisen for any alteration of the administrative portion of it. "But," says the statement of objects and reasons, "it having been determined to introduce the elective system in the constitution of the boards en-

trusted with the expenditure of local funds, it is fit and expedient that the same privilege be extended to municipal bodies. . . . The law as it at present stands is defective, (1) in that it allows of election only in city municipalities, and (2) in that its general provisions as to the constitution of municipalities, and their powers, duties and liabilities are unsuited to bodies mainly or largely composed of elected members." The second chapter of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill deals with the constitution of municipalities. The existing nomenclature of "City" and "Town" municipalities is to be abolished. The Bill provides that all permanent municipalities, with a few exceptions, shall consist partly of elective and partly of nominee commissioners, and that the proportion of the former shall not be less than one-half of the whole. In such municipalities there will be no *ex-officio* Commissioners, and, if possible, the official element will be entirely withdrawn, so that all the members may be appointed by election. The number of Commissioners in each municipality is to be fixed from time to time by the Executive Government, having regard to the size and importance of municipal districts and the condition of their inhabitants. "The constituency to be invested with the franchise," we read, "must in the first instance, of necessity, be a small one; but as the system becomes known and, with the spread of education and enlightenment, the privilege of electing a representative to the municipal commission of their native place becomes more and more appreciated by the people, the right of voting will have to be more and more extensively conferred. Again, the qualifications which may give a suitable body of electors in one town may be inapplicable to the circumstances of another. To allow for such elasticity as will thus be necessary in the provisions concerning the qualifications of voters, the only resource is to empower some independent authority like the Governor-General in Council from time to time to determine the classes of persons who shall be entitled to the franchise." We hope that in determining the classes of persons on whom the franchise should be conferred the Bombay Government will recognise educational qualifications. There are tracts in the Bombay Presidency which are in so backward a state as to be unfit for the enjoyment of the privilege of more advanced areas. For such tracts the Bill gives authority to the Executive Government to determine the constitution of the municipalities as it shall deem best in each case. As regards temporary municipalities no material change is contemplated in the provisions relating to them. Section 19 of the Bill lays very properly the duty of determining all questions as to the validity of elections on the District Judge. The president of municipal committee will ordinarily be appointed by Government, but may, if Government so direct, be elected by the municipality. A vice-president is to be elected by the municipality subject to the approval of Government. It remains to be seen whether the Bombay Government will largely allow the Municipal Committees to elect their president. The existing law confers a very large share of executive power upon the president or vice-president, but the present Bill proposes that all the duties and powers should be imposed and conferred in the first instance upon the general body of the Commissioners, who will be empowered to delegate these duties and powers to Committees or to their executive officers as they think fit. The Bombay Municipalities will be relieved of all police charges in accordance with the recent decision of the Government of India, and in lieu thereof the obligation of establishing and maintaining middle class and primary schools will be imposed upon them. The municipalities in the Bombay Presidency have hitherto enjoyed the whole of the proceeds of the taxes levied by them on pilgrims. It is now hoped to empower Government, whenever it thinks fit, to require such municipalities to assign a portion of the pilgrim tax to the district or taluka local board having authority in the neighbourhood for erecting dharmsalas and maintainance and improvement of roads &c., Although the Bombay Government at first threw cold water upon Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Scheme, Sir James Fergusson has now substantially adopted it. All's well that ends we ll.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

Sir William Wedderburn, District Judge of Poona, is one of those few members of the Indian Civil Service, who entertain generous sympathies for the people and take a deep interest in their welfare. In these days when the already wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled is unfortunately becoming wider it is a rare sight to see an Anglo-Indian official of high rank make himself acquainted with the wants and wishes, thoughts and feelings of the teeming millions of India. It is such men as Sir William Wedderburn, who by their fearless advocacy of a generous policy towards the ruled seek to promote the true interests of the British Empire in the East. Unfortunately, for the people of India the number of such men in the ruling class is very small. Sir William Wedderburn has written an able and thoughtful letter to the London *Daily News*, in which he explains the true character and aims of Lord Ripon's policy to the British public. He says that even many moderate and reasonable men in England have asked him, whether it is not to be feared that the present Viceroy "is initiating a new policy, that he is exciting a restless feeling among the people of India, and that he is loosening our hold upon the country." Sir William Wedderburn shows that this view is utterly erroneous. He points out that in the opinion of moderate and reasonable men of all classes among the Natives of India the Viceroy is not initiating a new policy but that by giving to the Indian people a fair share in the administration of their own country, he is simply fulfilling the promises—the noble promises embodied in the Queen's famous Proclamation issued on the occasion of the assumption of the direct government of the country by the Crown. It is strange that so long as concessions made to the Natives of India exist on paper only nothing is said against them. Every one is in the abstract for justice to Natives. But the moment an attempt is made to apply the admittedly sound principle so as to affect the interests of Englishmen, a howl is raised which finds sympathy and support even in England. This is the great difficulty in the way of doing anything to help the Natives. Sir William Wedderburn observes :—"As a nation, we are not always successful in gaining the affection of other races. Let us not, therefore, lightly check influences which are bringing security to British rule and contentment to 200 millions of the most patient, the most industrious and the most law-abiding race on the earth." We commend these weighty words to the European community, who have set up a most unreasonable agitation against Lord Ripon's policy. There can be no manner of doubt that the present Viceroy's measures have produced a very good effect upon the people of India. Lord Lytton's policy had excited a restless feeling among them for reasons too well known to require mention. Lord Ripon has not only allayed that feeling, but he has adopted measures calculated to kindle a warmth of affection for Her Majesty's rule.

Those who think that, by devising the Local Self-Government scheme and proposing to remove the disqualification of Native Magistrates and Judges in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, Lord Ripon is initiating a new policy, are greatly mistaken. The importance of giving the people of India much larger share of the details of administration of the country than they at present possess has been strongly insisted upon by many eminent Anglo-Indian statesmen. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting the following passage from the writings of the late Sir Donald MacLeod :—"There can, however, I think be no question that the devising of means by which our even internal administration of India may be rendered more popular than at present, and by which to prevent it becoming distasteful to the mass of the people is of far more importance as a means of securing an immunity from dangers of whatever kind than all other considerations whatever. I have long been of opinion, and have urged it heretofore, that the best, if not the only means of effecting this object is to give to the yeomanry, middle classes, and gentry of the country a much larger spare in the details of administration, especially of what may be termed the social administration of the country than they at present possess. A good beginning has been made in the formation of Municipal committees, zaildars, &c., and I sincerely trust that further efforts will be made in the same directions and their importance appreciated. I believe that by acting on this principle, and introducing it on a large scale, our great objects will be gained. Firstly, we shall in a great measure emancipate the people from a feeling of thraldom which at present depresses them, and create a much more vigorous, practical, and, I may add, loyal race, as well as one much more likely to value knowledge for its own sake. Secondly, we shall afford more leisure to our European officers to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the people as they will be relieved of much detail which under the vastly increased precision, of system and exact observance of legal forms now required, leaves them leisure or inclination far little beyond the decision of cases, and supplying of returns and reports. It is vain to suppose that an Oriental nation can be satisfactorily governed by foreigners while this continues to be the case, and it is yearly becoming more and more to the serious prejudice of the best interests of the country." This is the language of generous statesmanship: it was uttered by a man who possessed a thorough knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people and thoroughly entered into their feelings. Sir William Wedderburn discusses the question in an eminently practical spirit. He writes :—"The nominal master of the country is the European official, presiding over the centralised bureaux, land-revenue, forests, survey, police, public works, salt, excise, irrigation, sanitation, vaccination, and so forth. The real masters are the ill-paid Native subordinates, and the hungry peons of such of those departments who with official belt and badge, prowl about the village and gradually fatten themselves by plundering and oppression. Among all these departments and among all these petty oppressors, the life of the poorer ryot is like that of a toad under a harrow, so jarred and upset is he in all his dearest interests and prejudices and it is the increasing irritation and unrest produced throughout the country by years of such a system which has constituted our real danger, and may threaten the stability of our rule. Now at last Lord Ripon has come, and has stretched out his hands to stop this daily troment; and we need not wonder that the ryot is glad and grateful. It must be borne in mind that, whatever system we follow, the actual work of administration must be done by natives But the special purpose of the decentralisation and social self-government measures is *to substitute the best kind of Native agency for the worst.* to revive the functions of the ancient village communities, made familiar to us by Sir Henry Maine, and to entrust the village management to the decent, quite villagers themselves, instead of leaving it to a swarm of greedy underlings attached to the Government service, not by the scanty pay, but by the power they enjoy and the unlimited opportunity for exaction. At present we are working in a circle, vicious both politically and financially." That the lamentable state of things described above actually exists can not be denied by any person who pretends to have any knowledge of the country. It is all very well to say that efficient administration can be secured only by the employment of the European agency; but then in the passage quoted above Sir William Wedderburn speaks the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Our countrymen often say that their rulers have only ears and not eyes, which means that, instead of seeing and judging for themselves, they take the word of their ill-paid and corrupt Native subordinates for gospel. We are ready to admit that it is quite impossible for a district officer, burdened with multifarious duties, to undertake himself all the work of his district. But this view only strengthens the position which Sir William Wedderburn has taken up. The officer who tries to retain every thing in his own hands does not thereby promote efficient administration. Its only result is to transfer a great deal of

power to corrupt subordinates, who lose no opportunity to use it as an engine of oppression and exaction. The model district officer would not allow the Municipal Committee composed of respectable and fairly educated gentlemen to exercise any real authority; but he will allow the ill-paid and corrupt executive officers of the municipality, who may be his favourites to do in his name whatever they like, and he expects the members of the Committee to sanction all that had been so done. As things now stand, the real work, as Sir William Wedderburn pertinently remarks, is done by the hungry peons of the Government Departments who with official belt and badge, prowl about the villages and fatten themselves by plunder and oppression. Is this state of things, we may ask, calculated to promote efficient administration? This question should be answered by the opponents of the Local Self-Government scheme. We do not say that the scheme is all that could be desired. On the contrary, we hold that the new local boards that may be organized on the elective principle. will be entirely at the mercy of the executive for reasons we have over and over again explained in these columns. But we hail the new departure as a move in the right direction. All sensible and fair-minded persons, who take the trouble to look into the facts for themselves, will agree with Sir William Wedderburn in thinking that the course followed by Lord Ripon is the only one consistent with prudence and safety, and with a due regard for England's duty towards India.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A LITTLE more than three weeks ago one morning, whilst we were engaged in work, intelligence was brought to us by a Police officer that a compositor named Tincouri Sircar, employed in this press, was dead. It was reported to us that the man was found in the street at dead of night drunk and incapable a few hundred feet from this press, picked up by the Police, taken to the Jorasanko Police section, examined by the European Inspector and Superintendent, and forwarded to the Medical College Hospital for treatment, and that he expired on the way while in the gharry. The next day the body was viewed by the Coroner, a Jury, and the Police Surgeon; and was then ordered to be burnt. The Coroner held the inquest for three days. The Police made the usual preliminary investigation, and reported that the man had died from over-indulgence in drink. But the Coroner was apparently not satisfied with this version, and the evidence tendered before him caused doubts in his mind. With a patience and perseverance which we cannot too highly commend, he pursued the enquiry and resolved to sift the matter to the bottom. Accompanied by the Jury he went to the spot on Sunday the 5th instant, examined the neighbours, and made a thorough investigation. The result is thus reported in the *Indian Daily News*:

(Before B. L. Gupta, Esq., Coroner.)

A SEARCHING enquiry was made on Sunday last touching the death of Teen Cowrie Lall Sircar, a compositor in the office of the *Hindoo Patriot*. It was originally represented that the deceased was found lying in a state of insensibility in Baranossee Ghose's Street, and that while being removed to hospital, he died on the way between the hours of 2 and 3 A. M. of the 17th ultimo. At the enquiry it was discovered that the deceased had died from rupture of the liver, and other internal injuries caused by a fall or by direct violence. The relatives of the deceased said that he was struck by two or three constables with *batons*. This led the Court to sift the matter thoroughly, and examine all the witnesses available. The Coroner, moreover, held a local investigation to try and gain information from the residents. The enquiry was then further proceeded with at the house of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. According to the evidence of a witness, the deceased had an altercation with a policeman, who threatened to "see him." Others spoke to the deceased knocking at their doors for admission, while a third batch of witnesses heard the noise of blows, but could not indentify the parties. One witness said that he saw a constable beating the deceased, but who that constable was, he could not now say. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a rupture of the liver caused by criminal force and violence having been used by one or more policemen who have been indentified. not

Strange to say the morning papers have not reported in detail the proceedings of the Coroner's Court in such an important case as this. The proceedings extended over three days, but the public are allowed a faint glimpse in the few lines given above. The evidence if published will doubtless shew how the charge was brought home to the Police.

This case shews how insecure is our position even in the metropolis of the empire. The deceased was a strong-built and powerful man. He had strength enough to roll four *parawallas* into one, and he was, we are told, somewhat pugnacious. He used to pick up every now and then quarrels with the Police, and on the day of his death he had, it is said, a row with one of the chowkidars of the beat. Be that as it might, it is monstrous that the Police, the appointed guardians of the peace, should beat to death a man, however pugnacious. If this is done in the green tree, what may not be done in the dry—if this is done in the heart of the capital, within a stone's throw of a public press, what may not be done in the far and dark mofussil? And it is not a little strange that though the atrocity was committed by some policemen, those who held the enquiry have not been able to spot the black sheep of their flock. The Superintendent and the Inspector, as far as we have been able to ascertain, were anxious to elicit the truth, but we can't understand how they could be gulled with the story that the man had died from the effects of drink. The tragedy occurred at about 2 P. M., and was any enquiry made on the spot immediately by any of the superior officers, and if not, why not? It is true that the neighbours, who were eye-witnesses, did not in the first instance respond to the call of the Police and speak out, but they evidently took fright, because the Police were implicated in the matter, and did not like to be drilled at their hands. If the Police officers had not been gulled in the way we think they would have been able to get at the truth. But the neighbours made a clean breast before the Coroner. We only wonder that the Coroner could not identify the culprits. We have not seen the evidence, but if the deceased, as reported to us, had been taken to the thanna by a number of parawallahs, these ought to be able to clear up the mystery. If they do not, the Police Commissioner ought to know how to deal with them. A serious responsibility now rests upon the Police. A jury of five honest men have laid the charge at the door of the Police. For their own sake the Police ought to be able now to ferret out the culprit or culprits implicated in the matter. If they cannot do this, then they are not worth their salt. What is the use of entertaining a large body of detectives, if they fail to discover the man or men guilty of the crime, when they flourish in the very bosom of the Police? An indelible disgrace will attach to the Police if they fail to bring the offenders to justice. We believe the Deputy Commissioner is determined to find out the culprits, and we are satisfied that he will leave no stone unturned to attain his object. But we hope the Government will direct its attention to this atrocious case. The public will have ample reason to believe that the Calcutta Police is rotten to the core, if the culprits in this case go unpunished. If the Police should break down in discovering the real offenders, their conduct and condition would make a fit subject for a special Commission of Enquiry.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THERE has been a change in the ministry of the *Statesman* office. Mr. Riach has gone out, Mr. Knight has come in. Mr. Riach fought the Native cause well and ably, our best thanks are due to him, and our best wishes attend him. Mr. Knight is an old and tried friend of the people of India, and we therefore heartily welcome him back to the ranks of Indian journalism. There is not one Indian journalist, who can claim his experience and versatality. We are, however, sorry to observe that the return of Mr. Knight to the *Statesman* has been a signal of change in the policy of that paper as regards that burning question of the day—the Ilbert Bill. He does not, however, wish that the Bill should be withdrawn, but he would so emasculate it as to render it almost useless. If his object be to throw oil over troubled waters by explaining matters to both Europeans and Natives, we wish him every success, but Mr. Knight should remember that he will belie his own teachings for at least a quarter of a century, if he seeks to circumscribe the righteous principle of the Bill within such narrow limits as his leader in his last Wednesday's issue indicates. Mr. Knight's great abilities and generous sympathies for the people are patent in every successive issue of his paper.

AS HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor is proceeding to Bhaugulpore we hope he will enquire into the history of the Musjid case and its consequences. This case affords a remarkable illustration of the capricious manner in which local officers are apt to work, and to wreak vengeance upon those to whom they may take a dislike, of the powerful shield which the High Court offers to the aggrieved, and of the necessity for Government to restrain with a firm hand the over-zealous executive. We will not say more on the subject in this issue, but will watch with interest the orders which His Honor will be pleased to pass on Babu Surdharee Lal's petition.

OPINION is divided among the leading London papers as to the Privy Council decision on the Contempt case. The *Times* fully endorses that decision, and on political grounds justifies it. The *Daily News* says, "without expressing any doubt as to the legal soundness of this decision, we may perhaps be allowed to regret that a serious constitutional issue was not more fully argued. The right thus recognised as existing in the High Court at Calcutta is a dangerous one even when confined to Judges at home, and ought to be considerably curtailed." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:

No one can contend that the power of summary punishment necessary to check interference with the course of judicial proceedings, has the same justification when applied to subsequent comments on those proceedings, which cannot possibly hinder the work of justice, and can perfectly well be dealt with by the ordinary law of libel.

We regret that those, who guided the proceedings in this case, sought to burn the candle at both ends. Now that the appeal has been rejected, the petition to the Crown for the submission of the case to the Privy Council must fall to the ground. The want of discretion in this matter is a national misfortune.

A COMMITTEE called the British India Committee composed of M.Ps. and other friends of India has been formed in England to watch the interests of India. This Committee has issued the following declaration anent the Ilbert Bill:

Whereas the people of India have petitioned Parliament in support of the measure of reform known as Mr. Ilbert's Bill, pointing out that the opponents of that Bill rely upon a principle of race exclusion repudiated by the English people, and beseeching the House of Commons 'to once more emphasize and carry out the solemn pledges and assurances given to the country by successive Parliaments and Secretaries of State'; and whereas the Charter Act of 1833, clause 87, provides 'that no native of India shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, or colour, be disabled from holding any office,' and her Majesty the Queen, in her proclamation of 1858, declared her will that 'as far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, or integrity duly to discharge'; the British India Committee hereby declare their firm adherence to the principles thus set forth and desire that these pledges and assurances be fully carried out as a simple act of good faith towards the people of India."

This Committee are also promoting meetings in support of Lord Ripon's policy.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Voice of India* on the completion of the first half year of its existence. Its organization has been evidently completed. Great credit is due to its patriotic editors for the care and labour they bestow upon it. Its expenses must be heavy. We hope our countrymen will accord it liberal support.

WE THANK Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. C. I. E., for a copy of his last work, entitled "Hindu Loyalty: a presentation of the views and opinions of the Sanskrit authorities on the subject of Loyalty." As a compendium of loyal effusions it is unique in conception and execution. The illustrious author has done full justice to the loyal heart of his country.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been heartily welcomed by the people of those riverside towns, which he is visiting in course of his tour. At Utterpara His Honor met with a most cordial reception from the founder and patriach of that town Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, and his worthy son Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea, and the Municipal Commissioners headed by Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjea. Babu Joykissen made grand preparations the details of which we cannot give for want of space, and entertained the Lieutenant-Governor and party and many other European guests with an excellent luncheon. The venerable patriarch proposed the health of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was heartily responded to by His Honor. To the addresses presented by the Municipality and the inhabitants of Utterpara His Honor replied to the following effect:

Gentlemen, you must allow me to thank you cordially for the addresses you have presented and the welcome you have given me on my visiting your town of Utterparah. It gives me pleasure, not only because this is the first time that I have had an opportunity of visiting your town, but also because it is the residence of landed proprietors so well-known as the family of Babu Jai Kissen Mukerji. When, therefore, I told him it was my wish to come up the river and see some parts of the Hughly District, I was glad to accept his invitation to stop at Utterparah and make your acquaintance. It is, of course, also a pleasure to know that it fell to my lot sanction the nomination and appointment of non-official Chairman to your Municipality, and during the year in which the Municipality has been under his charge, I can assure you I have had nothing to regret in my decision. It struck me as something curious that I should receive in a town of such small dimensions as this two addresses; it seemed as if there might be some cause for suspicion that there were dissensions among you. If there is anything in that, I trust you will avoid all differences, and unite for the sake of your Municipality. One can truly say of Utterparah that it is rich in public institutions of various kinds, and these institutions are due in a great degree to the liberality of Babu Jai Kissen Mukerji and his family. The English, School, the Dispensary, the Girls' School, and the library, will all be monuments of the liberality which he has extended to this town.

His Honor also paid a visit to Bally, the Municipality of which greeted him with a welcome address, to which His Honor returned the following reply:

It has given me great pleasure to visit this place and I thank you for the kindly and perhaps, too complimentary address you have been pleased to present to me. It contains terms which, I must say, I have not recently been accustomed to hear. Whatever differences of opinion there may be between Europeans and Natives, you will all, I think, agree with me in this that we are naturally fond of what we have done ourselves; and because Bally is the Municipality which has been of my own making as it were, in sanctioning its separation from Utterparah, therefore I have a special regard for it, and I shall always look to it as one whose interests I am specially bound to promote. There are several points in your address to which I may, perhaps, be allowed to refer. As children look to an indulgent parent, you are asking for a great many favors; and if I adopt the position of stern parent as regards some of them, I hope you will look upon it as not somuch a sign of want of affection as of inability to comply with all your wishes. I have several places to go to, and I have no doubt that everywhere I shall be asked—and very properly asked—for favors of the same kind, and if I complied with them all, I am afraid it would result in the appropriation of the whole of the revenues of Bengal for two or three years in advance. You allude, in the first place, to the fact that the contribution of the Government to your School has been stopped. I believe your wish has been already anticipated. It originated in a mistake, and Mr. Macaulay is in communication with the Government with a view to rectifying the error. You then speak of desire to receive a fair share of the property, movable and imvovable, of the Howrah Municipality to which you formerly belonged. It is not a matter with which the Government can interfere, and you will probably have to communicate with the Municipality, but there were two or three gentlemen who came down in the steamer with whom I have been speaking on the subject, and they seemed to think that instead of meeting your wishes, they ought to present you with a very long bill. However, you had better present your petition to the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, and he will consider it. Then, with reference to the matter of exemption from payment of the Police charges, you ask that you may not be called upon to join Howrah in the scheme for water-supply. When the scheme was first suggested, it was, I believe, for Howrah and Bally only, and it is now contemplated to have one in another direction which will cost much more than the first. This new project is to start near Serampore, and it will connect all these river towns. The Serampore Municipality have asked to join, and other Municipalities will, no doubt, be willing to do so, and you will all therefore be in the same boat. It will be purely a matter for local administration, what rates you are to pay for the water supply. Of course, the Government has promised assistance in carrying out this general scheme and that I shall be ready to afford, and to supplement if necessary, when it has been submitted as a common scheme for the several Municipalities. Then you have alluded to the question of tolls at ferries, and it is a matter which has been for some time under consideration. This is not a solitary application; several applications have been made for the ferry funds to supplement Municipal funds in different parts of Bengal, and the decision I came to was that it would be better to defer the matter until we could deal with it as a whole when the Municipal Bill had been passed. This Bill will be passed, I believe, during the present year. The scheme is now so far ready that as soon as the Council meets in November, we shall be able to deal with it and after the passing of that Bill we shall be able to deal with all such questions as this about the ferries. So I shall defer my decision on that point until we have considered the Municipal Bill. I congratulate you on having the services of an able Chairman who was formerly connected with the Serampore Municipality, but who, finding that he could not be in two places at the same time, like some people, decided to confine his attentions to this town. I was certainly much struck in passing through your town with its cleanness and neatness.

His Honor next visited Serampore, where he was received with due honor by the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Municipal Commissioners. On behalf of the Native Community Babu Shama Churn Lahiri, who is well known in the commercial circle of this town, gave His Honor a fitting and hearty reception.

In the evening His Honor reached Chinsurah. There was unfortunately an accident, which cast a gloom over the party. Some boats had collided with the *Rhotas*, but fortunately no life was lost. The Municipal Commissioners presented the Lieutenant-Governor an address to which His Honor replied to the following effect:

His Honor replied to the representatives of the Municipality, thanking them for their address, and referring to the great changes which had taken place since his arrival in the country, or even within the last ten years. Even within the compass of view of the vessel, they could see the great engineering works which were being undertaken to connect Hughly with the 24-Pergunnahs. In coming up the river from Calcutta, he had been struck very forcibly with the extent of the industries which were being promoted along each bank. There were everywhere jute mills and other industries which supplied labor for the crowded populations of these agricultural districts, and all these, they must permit him to say, were due to the enterprise of Englishmen. All these changes must be telling on the minds of the people, and telling in a way which they must realise for themselves, and which, he must say, was breaking up their caste prejudices. Female education also must have its effect on Native society. He deplored—no one could do so more, for it affected him very much,—those differences between Europeans and Natives which had found such severe expression during the past few months. It was difficult to say whether Europeans or Natives had begun them, but they were begun, and they found strong expression, especially in Bengal. He would be glad if the cause of these animosities were removed. They seemed to him to be based on a very small matter. After all, the Bill to give Natives criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, which had given rise to those differences, was such a petty and small affair, that if it were passed, it would confer the privilege on only two Natives in India. Whereas, on the other side, it offended the susceptibilities, and he was inclined to think the just susceptibilities, of a very large class. Whichever way it was settled, he would be very glad if this cause of dispute were removed. He would be very glad of it, because he thought it turned away their attention from the development of those great reforms to which the Government of India, and also the Government of Bengal, attached very great importance. He referred to their co-operation as Municipal Commissioners in the administration of their towns. He had always held that, while they could manage very successfully with regard to town Municipalities, it would take some time to establish these bodies in the districts. He hoped that before the end of the year the Municipal Bill would have become law, and as soon as that was done, they would be able to apply its provisions to all Municipalities in the Presidency. The construction of a footpath along the bridge to which they had referred was a matter which would have to be decided by the Government of India, by whom this public work had been sanctioned. He hoped it would be allowed; all large bridges in England were made with this convenience for passengers. He regretted that circumstances made it necessary for him to insist upon the departure of their Collector from this place, as the exigencies of the public service rendered it necessary. However, he believed they would find Mr. Westmacott, when they come to know him, as anxious to promote their interests in every way as Mr. Wyer had been. He had nothing more to say about their address, and he hoped they would accept what he had said in good part, as that of a sincere wellwisher to their district.

His Honor next visited Guriffa and Santipore. We have not space in this issue for accounts of His Honor's visit to these places.

RENT BILL MEETINGS.

DACCA.

(Telegram.)

An influential meeting of landholders of East Bengal and their representatives was held here yesterday (Sunday) to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Nawab Ashanoollah Khan Bahadur presiding. Several Resolutions were passed condemning the extremely one-sided and injurious nature of the provisions of the Bill and it was resolved to memorialize His Excellency the Viceroy who would never do them injustice. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from those unable to attend. Details hereafter.

MOZUFFERPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Landholders of Mozufferpore was held at the residence of Babu Nundan Lall on Sunday the 5th instant. It was convened by our public-spirited townsman Babu Nundan Lall and was enthusiastically responded to by a large number of zemindars staying in the town and some Bankers and Mookhteers, Agents of Zemindars in the Mofussil. The object of the meeting was to enter into a joint protest and memorialize the Government of India against the Bengal Tenancy Bill now pending in the Supreme Council and to organise an Association.

The meeting opened at about 4 P. M. Throughout the sitting there was calmness and order; it appeared as if all were absorbed in and deeply thoughtful of a subject of vast magnitude and importance.

At the request of those present Babu Nundan Lall's critical review on the Bill was read out; it was a lengthy criticism which took two hours to finish. It was listened to by all present with great attention. The Babu has been at much pains in collecting a mass of information on the subject. His criticism is temperately worded and good and sufficient reasons are adduced in support of the various criticisms on the provisions of the Bill. The reading finished, Babu Ajudhyaprosad a zemindar and merchant read out a speech in which he dwelt on the advantages of establishing a regular Association and of submitting a protest such as was proposed. His speech was followed by one Babu Nundan Lall on the same subject. This being over, the following resolutions were passed and the meeting dispersed at about 7 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the promoters of the meeting.

(1.) Babu Nundon Lall moved the first Resolution:—

That this meeting views with apprehension the provisions of the Tenancy Bill, and is of opinion that they are subversive of and detrimental to the rights and interests of the zemindars secured to them under Regulations and are generally in contravention of the spirit of the laws of the Permanent Settlement. Seconded by Babu Ajodhya Prasad Zemindar and merchant.

2. Babu Ramsaran Lall pleader and zemindar moved the second resolution: That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient to organise a Landholders' Association at present to enter into a protest against the Tenancy Bill and in future to represent the interests of those connected with land. Seconded by Babu Prosanno Kumar Mookerjea and Roy Ram Bahadur, Zemindars.

3. Baboo Prosanno Kumar Mookerjea moved the third Resolution:—That a permanent association styled the Tirhoot Landholders' Association" be established as a Branch of the "Bankipore Landholders Association" and that a fund be raised to meet the necessary expenses of the protest in view and for the maintenance of the institution proposed to be set up. Seconded by Baboo Nundan Lall and Baboo Mahadeva Singh, Zemindars.

4. Proposed by Baboo Nundan Lall that the sub-committee which was formed under the proceedings of the 22nd July last may be considered as subordinate to the "Tirhoot Landholders' Association." That the appointment of office-bearers and the despatch of business connected with the Association may be placed under the directions of the sub-committee so formed whose proceedings should be reported to the General Committee for confirmation. Seconded by Babu's Ramdhary Sahay and Roy Ram Bahadoor, Zemindars.

5. Proposed by Babu Mahadeva Sing: That the above sub committee frame rules for approval of the General Committee and for the guidance of the members of the proposed Association. Seconded by Babus Jamoona Prasad and Jagarnath Prosad Bankers and zemindars.

6 Proposed by Roy Babu Ram Bahadur:—

That a summary of the protest on the "Tenancy Bill" be printed in a succinct form in the Vernacular languages (Urdu and Hindu) and circulated among the zemindars of the District. Seconded by Babu Kalee Prasad, Zemindar and Vakeel.

7. Proposed by Babu Nundan Lall:—

That all the proceedings held to-day for the raising of funds by donation and subscription be laid before the General Committee to be held hereafter. Seconded by most of the gentlemen present.

8. Proposed by Babu Ramdhary Sahay, Zemindar.

That thanks be given to Babu Nundan Lall and Ajodhya Prasad, the promoters of the meeting, for their indefatigable exertions and good suggestions. Seconded by Babu Mahadeva Singh.

With your permission I will revert to the subject in my next.

Yours faithfully,
AN OBSERVER.

Mozufferpore, 7th August, 1883.

REVIEW.

The Ramayana of Tulsidasa, translated from the Original Hindi, by F. S. Growse, B.C.S., M.A. Oxon., C.I.E., Allahabad, 1883.

The Ramayana is at once the noblest and most ancient epic extant in the Sanskrit language; and even as the siege of Troy owes its immortal memory to the harp of Homer, so does the history of Rama, the harbinger of civilization to the rude primitive people of the South, owe its deathless fame to the muse of Valmiki. In either case it is the poet that has imparted immortality to the subject, and not the subject to the poet. Agamemnon and Achilles would never have been known, and Rama and Ravana

would have long since been forgotten, had not the halo of the tuneful nine shed its lustre on them. Valmiki has justly been described "the Homer of India." He may at times "sleep," even as does Homer, but on the whole he thoroughly holds his own against the bard of Chios. Certain it is that no poet on any part of the earth, at any age, has surpassed him in all that constitutes the highest perfection of poetical power, and in his own line none but Homer can be reckoned as the equal of Valmiki. At the lowest estimate, two hundred works are extant in which poets of high rank in India and Ceylon, in Siam, Java and Burmah, have exerted their utmost to outshine the glory of the Ramayana by setting off its incidents with the richest ornaments of poesy; but none has yet approached the divine glory of "Pracheta's holy son." Almost all the leading vernaculars of India have their versions of the Ramayana, and they are read with the greatest avidity by all classes of people, but none professes to be a literal translation, nor is any one of them fit to be compared with the divine original. The best among them is the version in Hindi by Tulsidasa. In the North Western Provinces it is the most popular work extant. With the exception of a few Sanskrit pedants, "it is," says Mr. Growse, "in every one's hands from the court to the cottage, and is read, or heard, and appreciated alike by every class of the Hindu community, whether high or low, rich or poor, young or old. The purity of its moral sentiments and the absolute avoidance of the slightest approach to any pruriency of idea—which the author justly advances among his distinctive merits—render it a singularly exceptionable text book for the native boys." The enthusiasm which its quartains excite in the mind of the up-country people is something marvellous. It was during the Mutiny of 1857 that we happened to be present at a public recitation of the Ramayana, and before three quartains had been fully recited on the heroism of Angada in the metropolis of Ceylon, half the company—some twenty—jumped up from their seats, and, striking their arms in mad frenzy, exclaimed *kia bir! hai—Angrej kia hai!* "what a hero! What are the English, to him!" and it was not without considerable difficulty that they could be induced to resume their seats. We have never seen the effect of the Marseillaise sung amidst a crowd of excited Parisians, but it could not be more maddening. Nor are the literary merits of Tulsidasa's work of a mean order. "There can, of course, be no comparison," says Mr. Growse, "between the polished phraseology of classical Sanskrit and the rough colloquial idiom of Tulsidas's vernacular; while the antiquity of Valmiki's poem further invests it with an adventitious interest for the student of Indian history. But, on the other hand, the Hindi poem is the best and most trustworthy guide to the popular living faith of the Hindu race at the present day—a matter of not less practical interest than the creed of their remote ancestors—and its language, which in the course of three centuries has contracted a tinge of archaism, is a study of much importance to the philologist, as helping to bridge the chasm between the modern tongue and the mediaeval. It is also less wordy and diffuse than the Sanskrit original, and, propably in consequence of its modern date, is less disfigured by wearisome interpolations and repetitions; while, if it never soars so high as Valmiki in some of his best passages, it maintains a more equable level of poetic diction, and seldom sinks with him into such dreary depths of unmitigated prose." The merit of the work as an expositor of the popular religion is higher. Whatever may be the particular sect to which a person may belong, there is no Hindu in the Upper Provinces who does not appreciate and, appreciating, extol the religious fervor and devotion which pervades the songs of Tulsidasa; and in this respect the work is unique. No work, vernacular or Sanskrit—not even the revered Vedas,—can excite a fraction of that sympathy, or appeal to the heart with an atom of that force, which Tulsidasa does. It was meet and proper, therefore, that such a work should be brought to the notice of the European public in an English dress, and we congratulate Mr. Growse on the very successful conclusion of his arduous undertaking. He has done an immense service to Anglo-Indian literature. The task, we say, was an arduous one, and the reasons are obvious. The work is a very voluminous one, and its language is exceedingly troublesome to follow. "Both the terminology and the syntactic collocation of the words are in the highest degree perplexing to the European student, and severely try his knowledge of the language. As has been said of Spencer in the Faery Queene, Tulsidas never scruples on his own authority to cut down or alter a word, or to adopt a mere corrupt pronounciation, to suit a place in his metre, or because he wants a rhyme. His treatment of words, on occasions of difficulty to his verse, is arbitrary in the extreme. He gives them any sense and any shape that the case may demand. Sometimes he merely alters a letter or two; sometimes he twists off the head or the tail of the unfortunate vocable altogether. Such vagaries, being unconsciously regulated by the genius of the language, are no more puzzling to a Hindu than the colloquialism of Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp are to an English reader of Dickens. But they would seem inexplicable mysteries to any Anglo-Indian official, who knew only the language of the courts, and had never studied the vernacular of the people." And for an Englishman to overcome these difficulties is a matter of high praise, particularly when we bear in mind that our author commands but little leisure amidst his onerous official duties. He has produced a work which is in every way worthy of his high literary reputation. It is not often that an Indian author has found so able, so faithful, so sympathetic an interpreter in an Englishman. The book is illustrated with some excellent carbon prints, which, though taken from modern originals, are highly interesting.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*8th August*, 1883.

General—31st July—The order of 23rd Dec last, transfd Mr W Grindlay Asst Magte and Colr, to Durbhunga is cancelled.

1st Augt—Mr A Borooah, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, secd gde, on leave, is confirmed in that gde.

3rd—Mr W M Clay, Magte and Colr, Khoolna, acted in first gde of Magts and Colrs from 28th May to 5th June, 1883, both days inclusive.

Mr A W Paul, Offg Magte and Colr, Dacca acted in secd gde of Magtes and Colrs from 28 h May to 5th June, 1883, both days inclusive.

Baboo Purna Chunder Bysack, Tempy Sud Depy Colr, Narail Jessore, leave for one month and twenty days, from date he may avail himself of it.

7th—Mr Stephen Ulfat Hossein, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, is transfd to Monghyr, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr F E Pargiter, Comr of the Sunderbuns, leave for two months from 8th inst, or subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Ellison, Depy Colr, Sunderbuns, tempy to have charge of the Sunderbuns Comr's office in addn to his other duties.

Mr N S Alexander, Offg Comr of the Dacca Divn, leave for two months and eight days from 3rd prox.

Police—30th July—Mr A H Giles, Dist Superdt of Police, has been granted by the secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

7th—Mr I H W D Clark, Offg Dist Superdt of Police, Bogra, to act as Dist Superdt of Police, Rungpore.

This cancels order, 21st ult, apptg Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra to act as Dist Superdt of Police, Rungpore.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, Asst Superdt Police, Serampore, Hooghly, to act as Dist Superdt of Police Bogra.

Mr W D Pratt Dist Superdt of Police, 24-Perghs leave, for twelve days, from 23rd inst, or subsequent date.

Education—4th—Baboo Piyari Mohan Mookerjee, Depy Inspr of Schools, Beerbhoom, in the third class of the Bengal Sub-Educnl. Service, from 16th April, 1883, vice Baboo Bishnu Chunder Mookerjee, dead.

Mrs M Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, to act in the third class of the Bengal Sub Educnl Service, from 1st June, 1883, vice Baboo Gunga Dhur Acharjee.

Mr G Lorimer, Head Master Anglo Persian Dept, Calcutta Madrasah, to act in the second class of the Bengal Sub Educnl Service, from 4th Feby. 1883, vice Baboo Chandi Charan Banerjee.

Baboo Ambica Charan Bose, Secd Asst, Office of the Dirtr of Public Instruction, to act in third class of the Bengal Sub Educnl Service, from 4th Feby, 1883, vice Mr G Lorimer.

Baboo Sib Chandra Gui, Lecturer, Sanskrit College, to act in the fourth class of the Bengal Sub Educnl Service, from 4th Feby, 1883, vice Baboo Ambica Charan Bose.

Opium—3rd Augt—Mr C A C Gennoe, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agt, Behar Agency, privilege leave for one month, from 7th inst.

Customs—31st July—Mr S J Kilby, Superdt of the Custom Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, leave for three months, from 14th inst.

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শ্রীযুক্ত নবীনচন্দ্র সেনগুপ্ত কবিরাজের
আয়ুর্ব্বেদ সম্মত ঔষধালয়।

১৪০ নং মানিকতলা ষ্ট্রীট, সিমুলিয়া, কলিকাতা, বর্ত্তমান বর্ষের পঞ্জিকা, বিবিধ জ্ঞাতব্য বিষয়ও বহু সংখ্যক ডাক্তার, জমিদার প্রভৃতি মহোদয়গণের প্রশংসা পত্র সহ এই ঔষধালয়ের ঔষধাদির মূল্য নিরূপণ পুস্তক বিনা মূল্যে বিতরিত হয়।

নবীন অবলেহ।

এই ঔষধ দ্বারা নিশ্চয় সর্ব্বপ্রকার আমাশয়, রক্তামাশয়, অতিশার, রক্তাতিশার, গ্রহণী, অম্লগ্রহণী, সূতিকা গ্রহণী, অজীর্ণ, প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বপ্রকার অতি কঠিন উদরাময় রোগ সকল শোথ ও জ্বরাদি উপসর্গ সংযুক্ত থাকিলেও ৩ দিবস এই মহৌষধ সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হয়। ইহা নির্ব্বিঘ্নে বালক বৃদ্ধ এবং গর্ব্ভবতী স্ত্রীলোকেরা সেবন করিতে পারে।

১ শিশির মূল্য ২৲ টাকা প্যাং ৵০ আনা।

চন্দনাসব।

এই সুসিদ্ধ ঔষধ সেবনে নিশ্চয় সর্ব্বপ্রকার মেহ সপ্তাহ মধ্যে নিঃশেষ আরোগ্য হয়। প্রস্রাব কালীন জ্বালা বা প্রস্রাবের সহিত সপূঁয় ধাতু নির্গত হইলে ৩ মাত্রা এই ঔষধ সেবনে তাহার আশু শান্তি হইবে, এতদ্ভিন্ন শ্বেত-প্রদর, মূত্রকৃচ্ছ্র, মূত্রাশয়ের বেগ, স্বপ্নদোষ, শোণিত স্রাব, প্রসাব সাদা খড়ির ন্যায় ঘোলা, অতি শীঘ্র আরোগ্য হয়, এবং এই সকল রোগ জনিত জ্বর, মস্তিষ্কের দৌর্ব্বল্য, হস্ত পদাদির জ্বালা, গাত্রের কক্ষতা, শারীরিক দৌর্ব্বল্য থাকিলে তাহাও ক্রমশঃ রোগের সহিত অন্তর্দ্ধান হয়।

১ শিশির মূল্য ২৲ টাকা প্যাকিং ৵০ আনা।

এই ঔষধালয়ে আয়ুর্ব্বেদ সম্মত সর্ব্বপ্রকার রোগের নানাবিধ ধাতু ঘটিত ঔষধ, তৈল ও ঘৃতাদি পাওয়া যায়, এবং জনৈক সুবিজ্ঞ চিকিৎসক সর্ব্বদা উপস্থিত থাকিয়া ব্যবস্থা পূর্ব্বক ঔষধাদি প্রদান করেন। মফঃস্বলস্থ রোগীগণের পীড়ার সবিশেষ বিবরণ লিখিলে পীড়ার উপযুক্ত ঔষধ ব্যবস্থা পূর্ব্বক ভ্যালুপেঃবেল্ পার্শেলে পাঠান যায়।

INDIAN NATION.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 112 of 1881 (wherein Sreemutty Matunginee Dassee is plaintiff and Coomar Surendra Narain Deb Sreemutty Sreemutty Dassee and Saroda Kant Mitter are defendants) and dated the 29th day of August 1881 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court House on Saturday the 8th of September 1883, at the hour of twelve O'clock at noon the following properties belonging to Coomar Surendra Narain Deb.

Lot No. 1.—All that brick-built shop No. 2 Upper Chitpore Road in the Town of Calcutta containing, by estimation 1 Chittack and 14 Square feet more or less and bounded on the north by Surup Mullick's property, on the south by Mudoosoodun Roy's property, on the west by Chitpore Road and on the east by the Devatra property belonging to the estate of the late Rajah Sir Radha Kant Deb Bahadoor.

Lot No 2.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted land being such portion of No. 1 Machooabazar Road in Calcutta as was in the partition allotted to the defendant aforesaid Coomar Surendra Narain Deb and which portion contains 1 Bigah, 17 cottahs, 10 chittacks and 33 Square feet more or less (exclusive of the Tatee land and passage thereto, belonging to the Municipality and consisting of 5 cottahs and also exclusive of nine chittacks of land taken by the Municipality save the allotment aforesaid) and is bounded on the north by Machooabazar Road, on the south by Government drain, on the east by the land allotted to Mohendra Naran Deb and Jotindra Narain Deb, and on the west by the land allotted to Sreemutty Sreemutty Dassee.

Lot No. 3.—Four-twelefth share of the Zemindary called or known as Howrah and described as Towjee Number 3899 and 3993 Pergunnah Boro Pykna, Kismut Howrah in the Towjee of Hughly, formerly numbered respectively 475 and 1089 in the Towjee of the Collectorate of 24-Pergunnahs the annual Government revenue payable for the whole Zemindaries is Rupees 739-1-5.

Also the interest of Sreemutty Sreemutty Dassee as a Hindoo mother and the reversionary interest of Coomar Surendra Narian Deb in a moiety of the following properties :—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of the tenanted land being such portion of No. 1 Machooabazar Road in Calcutta aforesaid as was in the Partition allotted to the defendant Sreemutty Sreemutty Dassee and which portion contains 1 Bigha, 18 cottahs, 5 chittacks and 1 Square foot (half of which to be sold) and bounded on the north by Machooabazar Road, on the south by Government drain, on the east by the land allotted to Coomar Surendra Narain Deb and on the west by the land allotted to Raja Rajendro Narin Deb which has been purchased by Dwarka Nath Dey.

Lot No. 2.—Four-twelefth share of the Zemindaree called or known as Howrah described as Towjee Number 3899 and 3993 Pergunnah Boro Pykun Kismut Howrah in the Towjee of Hughly formerly numbered respectively 475 and 1089 in the Towjee of the Collectorate of 24-Pergunnahs.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the office of Messrs. Ghose and Ghose, Attorneys for the plaintiff No. 12 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Messrs. GHOSE & GHOSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Calcutta, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 20th July, 1883.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

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22	×	16	×	14	„	65
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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
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Rs.	15				19			23		26	each.

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Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিলেন। ** যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। ** কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। ** আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

Kannilall Day Ray Bahadoor.

F. C. S. F. S, Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে ** অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহার বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে ** ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহার চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহার অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অম্লের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহা দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহার নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। **

শ্রীগিরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

সুহৃদ্বর শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন—

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ভবদীয়

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র গুপ্ত, হুগলী কলেজের সংস্কৃত অধ্যাপক।

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